

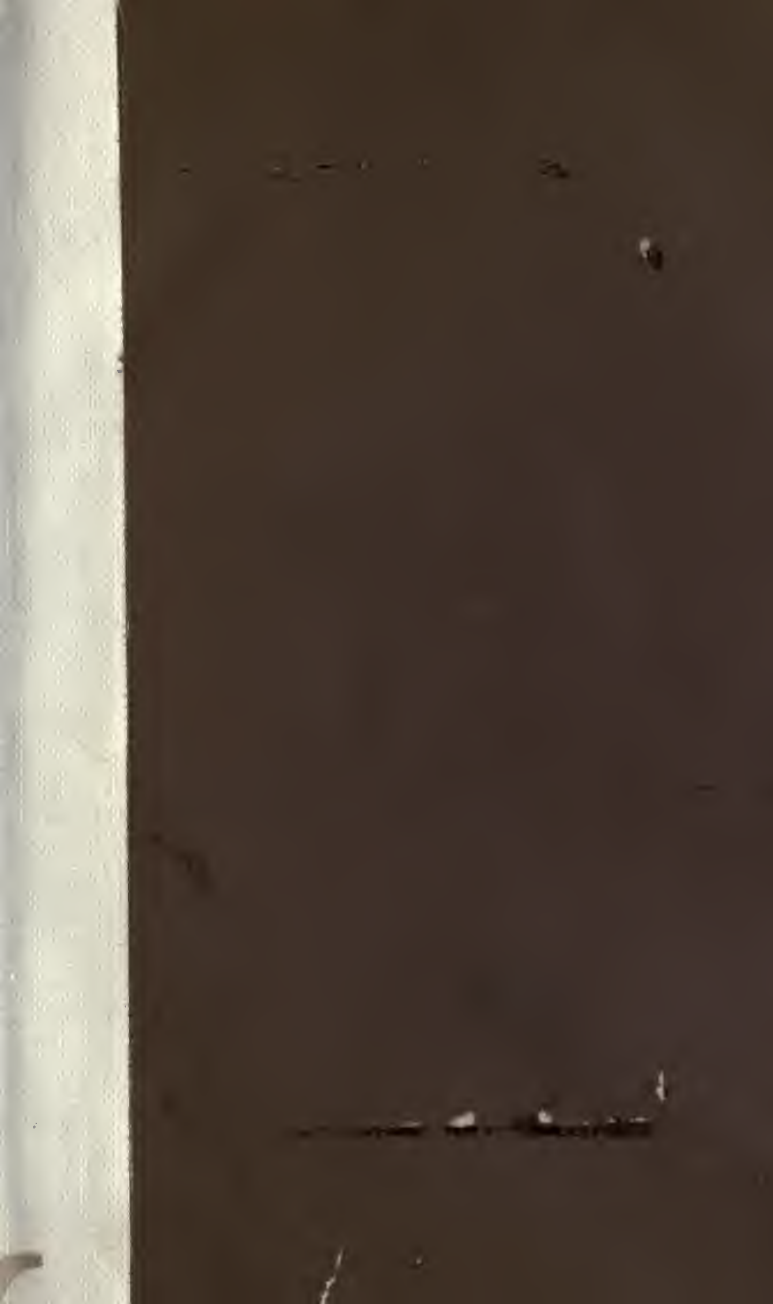
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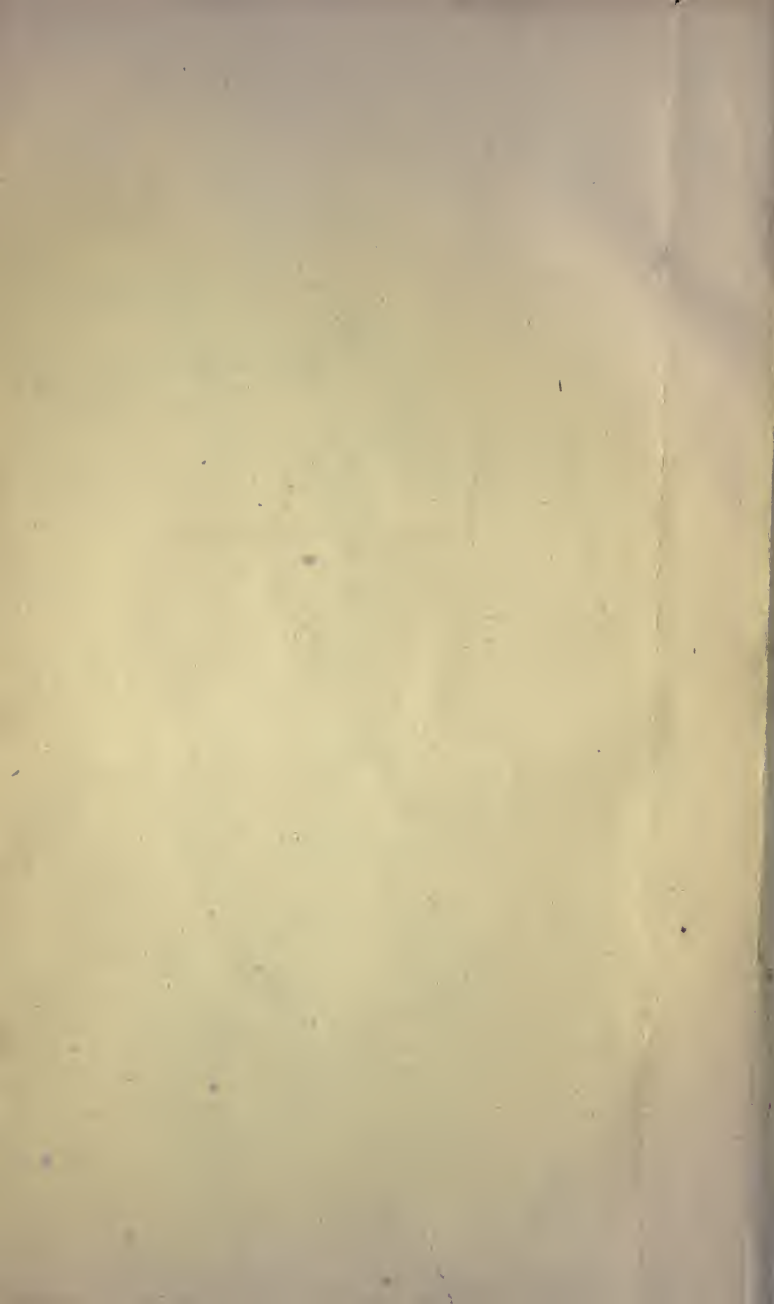


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~~Extra~~ M.H.
THE FIRST BOOK

OF

C O W P E R ' S T A S K .

(THE SOFA.)

WITH

Notes on the Analysis and Parsing.

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PREFACE.

WHEN I first formed the design of publishing an edition of the "Sofa" for the use of candidates preparing for the Oxford School Examinations, to be held next Midsummer; I thought of reprinting, by way of introduction, so much of the Syntax and Analysis of my English Grammar as would suffice for the requisite explanations. I found, however, that this would considerably increase both the size and the price of the book; and as it appeared likely that the demand for it would be restricted almost entirely to those who were already using the Grammar, I considered that it would be scarcely fair to impose any such additional outlay upon them, and, accordingly, abandoned that part of my design. I need hardly say, therefore, that the notes will be of comparatively small use to those who have not my English Grammar, to which the references are very numerous. I believe it will be found that the principles of grammatical analysis which are there

developed will suffice for the explanation of every sentence and phrase in the poem. At least I have detected no passage which presents any impracticable residuum, and, therefore, feel tolerably well assured that the principles and method adopted are both consistent and sufficient. In an Appendix will be found the analysis of one or two intricate passages, which may be some guide to a beginner.

C. P. MASON.

DENMARK HILL,
Jan. 31st, 1859.

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE LIFE OF COWPER.

WILLIAM COWPER was born on the 26th of November, 1731, at Great Berkhamstead, of which place his father, the Rev. John Cowper, was rector. His mother died while he was quite young. Before he reached the age of ten, he had passed four years away from home, partly at a provincial school, partly under the care of an oculist. When he was ten years old he was sent to Westminster School, which he did not quit till he was eighteen. His writings are sufficient evidence of the success with which he pursued his studies. An allusion in the "Sofa" (l. 114) is enough to show that the frolics and escapades of boyhood were not unknown to him. On leaving school he was articled for three years to a solicitor. Here he had for his fellow-clerk the (future) Lord Chancellor Thurlow. A letter to his cousin, Lady Hesketh, discloses that the austerities of their legal studies were not unfrequently relieved by recreations of a more genial character. At the close of his term of clerkship, he took up his residence in the Middle Temple, with the view of preparing himself for the bar; to which he was called in 1754. He never displayed any great liking for legal pursuits, and appears to have adopted the profession only because some of his family had it in their power to confer some patronage upon him. In 1759 he was appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts; but the greater part of the eleven years that he spent in the Temple, were passed in a desultory manner. His excessive natural timidity may have had much to do with his neglect of his profession as a barrister, and a small patrimony raised him above the necessity of working for a livelihood. He

produced a few literary effusions, and was a member of a club of Westminster men called the "Nonsense Club," among his most intimate associates at which were Colman, Bonnell Thornton, and Lloyd. In 1763, through the interest of his friends, the offices of reading clerk and clerk of the committees of the House of Lords were conferred upon him; but the duties attached to them were so ill-suited to his shy and nervous temperament, that he speedily resigned them, and accepted the office of Clerk of the Journals. But, to his infinite dismay, the nomination was called in question, and he was required to present himself for examination at the bar of the house. So great was his distress at the alternative which presented itself, of either standing the examination, or, by declining the post, casting a slur upon his own reputation and the judgment of his cousin, that he even looked forward with hope to the approach of insanity, to which he had a constitutional tendency. It is but charitable to believe that its approach was nearer than he himself supposed, when we find that he actually made several abortive attempts at suicide. In the end he resigned the office on the day appointed for the examination. Shortly afterwards he became insane, and remained in that state for about eighteen months, under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Alban's. His madness took the distressing form of religious despondency. He believed himself irrevocably predestined to perdition. It has been needlessly supposed by some that over-wrought religious emotions were the *cause* of his malady. It would be more accurate to say that the religious depression, which preceded the actual development of his insanity, was but the incipient stage of it.

On his recovery, in 1765, Cowper took up his residence at Huntingdon, that he might be nearer to his younger brother, the Rev. John Cowper. Here he became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Unwin, and formed a friendship with them which was of inestimable value to him.

He relinquished his solitude, and became an inmate of their house. Their intimacy was terminated only by death. Mr. Unwin died in 1767, and Cowper continued to reside with his widow, till she died in 1796. This genuine and affectionate friendship is feelingly alluded to in the "Sofa" (l. 144). Shortly after the death of Mr. Unwin, Cowper and his bereaved friend went to reside at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, of which place their valued friend, the Rev. Mr. Newton, was curate. Mr. Newton was a man of exalted and fervent piety, which exerted a happy influence upon the temperament of Cowper. The religious sentiments of the latter ripened into that earnest and unaffected Christianity which breathes through so many of his writings. To this change in his religious feelings he alludes in some exquisite lines in the "Garden."

"I was a stricken deer, that left the herd
Long since. With many an arrow deep infix'd
My panting side was charged, when I withdrew
To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.
There was I found by One, who had himself
Been hurt by th' archers. In his side he bore,
And in his hands and feet, the cruel scars.
With gentle force soliciting the darts,
He drew them forth, and healed, and bade me live."

It was at the request of Mr. Newton, that Cowper undertook to assist in the production of a volume of hymns, which was published in 1776, under the title of "The Olney Hymns." Many of the most beautiful pieces in this collection are from his pen. Before the completion of the work, however, in 1773, he again became insane, and continued so till 1776. It was by the advice of Mrs. Unwin that, on his recovery, he addressed himself with more vigour to poetical composition. A volume of miscellaneous pieces, including those on "Truth," "Hope" and "Charity," was published in 1782. This period of his life, too, was enlivened by his acquaintance with Lady Austen,

towards whom, for some time, he cherished the warmest regard. It was at her suggestion that he wrote the "Task," and the "History of John Gilpin." The "Task" was published in 1785, and immediately and decisively established its author's reputation. The success which it met with encouraged him to proceed with the more laborious work of translating Homer. On this he was occupied (with an interruption in 1787 from his former affliction) until 1791. While engaged upon it, he had removed from Olney to Weston, at the suggestion of his cousin, Lady Hesketh. To his intercourse with her we are indebted for many of his most charming letters. He was, as Southey says, the best of English letter writers. The translation of Homer was his last work of importance. Insanity attacked him again in 1794, and, with occasional intervals, darkened the last six years of his life. He died in 1800.

The poems of Cowper are eminently distinguished by their freedom from affectation, manliness of thought, pathos and humour. The last-named characteristic he possessed in a rare degree (witness for instance, that universal favourite, the "History of John Gilpin"), and was an instance of what is by no means uncommon—the combination of humour with a tendency to profound melancholy. He did much to re-awaken a sympathy with the homely beauties of simple, natural scenery and domestic life. His enthusiastic love of nature is finely described in the "Sofa," (*l.* 140, &c.) In this, and in the depth and earnestness of his religious feelings, he stands in close affinity to Wordsworth, whom he equals in tenderness, and excels in humour, though far inferior in imagination, power, and philosophic depth.

THE TASK.

BOOK I.

The Sofa.

ARGUMENT OF THE FIRST BOOK.

Historical Deduction of Seats from the Stool to the Sofa—A School-boy's Ramble—A Walk in the Country—The Scene described—Rural Sounds, as well as Sights, delightful—Another Walk—Mistake concerning the Charms of Solitude corrected—Colonnades commended—Alcove, and the View from it—The Wilderness—The Grove—The Thresher—The Necessity and the Benefits of Exercise—The Works of Nature superior to, and in some instances inimitable by Art—The Wearisomeness of what is commonly called a Life of Pleasure—Change of Scene sometimes expedient—A Common described, and the Character of Crazy Kate introduced—Gipsies—The Blessings of Civilized Life—That State most favourable to Virtue—The South Sea Islanders compassionate, but chiefly Omai—His present State of Mind supposed—Civilized Life friendly to Virtue, but not Great Cities—Great Cities, and London in particular, allowed their due praise, but censured—The book concludes with a reflection on the fatal effects of dissipation and effeminacy upon our public measures.

I SING THE SOFA ! I, who lately sang
Truth, Hope, and Charity, and touched with awe
The solemn chords, and, with a trembling hand,
Escaped with pain from that adventurous flight,
Now seek repose upon a humbler theme.

The theme though humble, yet august and proud
The occasion, for the fair commands the song.
Time was, when clothing, sumptuous or for use,
Save their own painted skins, our sires had none.
As yet black breeches were not; satin smooth, 10
Or velvet soft, or plush, with shaggy pile.
The hardy chief upon the rugged rock
Washed by the sea, or on the gravelly bank
Thrown up by wintry torrents roaring loud,
Fearless of wrong, reposed his wearied strength. 15
Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The birth-day of Invention, weak at first,
Dull in design, and clumsy to perform.
Joint-stools were then created: on three legs
Upborne they stood,—three legs, upholding firm 20
A massy slab, in fashion square or round.
On such a stool immortal Alfred sat,
And swayed the sceptre of his infant realms;
And such in ancient halls and mansions drear
May still be seen; but perforated sore, 25
And drilled in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious eaten through and through.
At length a generation more refined
Improved the simple plan, made three legs four,
Gave them a twisted form vermicular, 30
And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuffed,
Induced a splendid cover, green and blue,
Yellow and red, of tapestry richly wrought
And woven close, or needle-work sublime.
There might ye see the peony spread wide, 35
The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass,
Lapdog and lambkin, with black staring eyes,
And parrots with twin cherries in their beak.
Now came the cane from India, smooth and bright
With nature's varnish; severed into stripes 40

That interlaced each other, these supplied
Of texture firm a lattice-work, that braced
The new machine, and it became a chair.
But restless was the chair: the back erect
Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease; 45
The slippery seat betrayed the sliding part
That pressed it, and the feet hung dangling down,
Anxious in vain to find the distant floor.
'These for the rich: the rest, whom Fate had placed
In modest mediocrity, content 50
With base materials, sat on well-tanned hides,
Obdurate and unyielding, glassy smooth,
With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fixed,
If cushion might be called, what harder seemed 55
Than the firm oak of which the frame was formed.
No want of timber then was felt or feared
In Albion's happy isle. The lumber stood
Ponderous and fixed by its own massy weight.
But elbows still were wanting: these, some say, 60
An alderman of Cripplegate contrived;
And some ascribe the invention to a priest,
Burly and big, and studious of his ease.
But rude at first, and not with easy slope
Receding wide, they pressed against the ribs 65
And bruised the side; and, elevated high,
Taught the raised shoulders to invade the ears.
Long time elapsed or e'er our rugged sires
Complained, though incommodiously pent in,
And ill at ease behind. The ladies first 70
'Gan murmur, as became the softer sex.
Ingenious Fancy, never better pleased,
Than when employed to accommodate the fair,
Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devised
The soft settee: one elbow at each end, 75

And in the midst an elbow it received,
United, yet divided, twain at once.
So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne;
And so two citizens who take the air,
Close packed, and smiling in a chaise-and-one. 80
But relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft recumbency of outstretched limbs,
Was bliss reserved for happier days. So slow
The growth of what is excellent: so hard
To attain perfection in this nether world! 85
Thus first Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs,
And Luxury the accomplished Sofa last.
The nurse sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick,
Whom snoring she disturbs. As sweetly he 90
Who quits the coach-box at the midnight hour,
To sleep within the carriage more secure,
His legs depending at the open door.
Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk,
The tedious rector drawing o'er his head; 95
And sweet the clerk below. But neither sleep
Of lazy nurse, who snores the sick man dead,
Nor his who quits the box at midnight hour,
To slumber in the carriage more secure,
Nor sleep enjoyed by curate in his desk, 100
Nor yet the dosings of the clerk, are sweet,
Compared with the repose the Sofa yields.
O may I live exempted (while I live
Guiltless of pampered appetite obscene),
From pangs arthritic, that infest the toe 105
Of libertine excess. The sofa suits
The gouty limb, 'tis true; but gouty limbs,
Though on a sofa, may I never feel:
For I have loved the rural walk through lanes
Of grassy sward, close cropped by nibbling sheep, 110

And skirted thick with intertexture firm
Of thorny boughs—have loved the rural walk
O'er hills, through valleys, and by river's brink,
E'er since, a truant boy, I passed my bounds,
To enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames, 115
And still remember, nor without regret
Of hours that sorrow since has much endeared,
How oft, my slice of pocket-store consumed,
Still hungering, penniless, and far from home,
I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws, 120
Or blushing crabs, or berries, that emboss
The bramble, black as jet, or sloes austere.
Hard fare ! but such as boyish appetite
Disdains not, nor the palate, undepraved
By culinary arts, unsavoury deems. 125
No sofa then awaited my return ;
Nor sofa then I needed : youth repairs
His wasted spirits quickly, by long toil
Incurring short fatigue ; and though our years,
As life declines, speed rapidly away, 130
And not a year but pilfers as he goes
Some youthful grace, that age would gladly keep,
A tooth or auburn lock, and by degrees
Their length and colour from the locks they spare ;
The elastic spring of an unwearied foot 135
That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence,
That play of lungs, inhaling, and again
Respiring freely the fresh air, that makes
Swift pace or steep ascent no toil to me,
Mine have not pilfered yet ; nor yet impaired 140
My relish of fair prospects : scenes that soothed
Or charmed me young, no longer young I find
Still soothing and of power to charm me still.
And witness, dear companion of my walks !
Whose arm this twentieth winter I perceive 145

Fast locked in mine, with pleasure such as love,
Confirmed by long experience of thy worth
And well-tried virtues, could alone inspire—
Witness a joy that thou hast doubled long.
Thou knowest my praise of nature most sincere, 150
And that my raptures are not conjured up
To serve occasions of poetic pomp,
But genuine, and art partner of them all.
How oft upon yon eminence our pace
Has slackened to a pause, and we have borne 155
The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew,
While admiration, feeding at the eye,
And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene.
Thence with what pleasure have we just discerned
The distant plough slow moving, and beside 160
His labouring team, that swerved not from the track,
The sturdy swain diminished to a boy!
Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain
Of spacious meads, with cattle sprinkled o'er,
Conducts the eye along his sinuous course 165
Delighted. There, fast-rooted in their bank,
Stand, never overlooked, our favourite elms,
That screen the herdsman's solitary hut;
While far beyond, and overthwart the stream,
That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale, 170
The sloping land recedes into the clouds,
Displaying on its varied side the grace
Of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tower,
Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells
Just undulates upon the listening ear, 175
Groves, heaths, and smoking villages remote.
Scenes must be beautiful, which, daily viewed,
Please daily, and whose novelty survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years:
Praise justly due to those that I describe. 180

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid nature. Mighty winds
That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood
Of ancient growth, make music not unlike 185
The dash of ancient Ocean on his winding shore,
And lull the spirit, while they fill the mind ; -
Unnumbered branches waving in the blast,
And all their leaves fast fluttering all at once.
Nor less composure waits upon the roar - 190
Of distant floods, or on the softer voice
Of neighbouring fountain, or of rills that slip
Through the cleft rock, and, chiming as they fall
Upon loose pebbles, lose themselves at length
In matted grass, that with a livelier green . 195
Betrays the secret of their silent course.
Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds ;
But animated Nature sweeter still,
To soothe and satisfy the human ear.
Ten thousand warblers cheer the day, and one 200
The livelong night ; nor these alone, whose notes
Nice-fingered art must emulate in vain,
But cawing rooks, and kites that swim sublime
In still repeated circles, screaming loud,
The jay, the pie, and e'en the boding owl, 205
That hails the rising moon, have charms for me.
Sounds inharmonious in themselves and harsh,
Yet heard in scenes when peace for ever reigns,
And only there, please highly for their sake.
Peace to the artist whose ingenious thoughts 210
Devised the weather-house, that useful toy.
Fearless of humid air and gathering rain,
Forth steps the man, an emblem of myself.
More delicate his timorous mate retires.
When Winter soaks the fields, and female feet, 215

Too weak to struggle with tenacious clay,
Or ford the rivulets, are best at home,
The task of new discoveries falls on me.
At such a season, and with such a charge,
Once went I forth, and found, till then unknown, 220
A cottage, whither oft we since repair.
'Tis perched upon the green hill top, but close
Environed with a ring of branching elms,
That overhang the thatch, itself unseen,
Peeps at the vale below ; so thick beset 225
With foliage of such dark redundant growth,
I called the low-roofed lodge the Peasant's Nest.
And, hidden as it is, and far remote
From such unpleasing sounds as haunt the ear
In village or in town, the bay of curs 230
Incessant, clinking hammers, grinding wheels,
And infants clamorous, whether pleased or pained,
Oft have I wished the peaceful covert mine.
Here, I have said, at least, I should possess
The poet's treasure—silence ; and indulge 235
The dreams of fancy, tranquil and secure.
Vain thought ! The dweller in that still retreat
Dearly obtains the refuge it affords.
Its elevated site forbids the wretch
To drink sweet waters of the crystal well ; 240
He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch,
And, heavy laden, brings his beverage home,
Far-fetched and little worth ; nor seldom waits,
Dependent on the baker's punctual call,
To hear his creaking panniers at the door, 245
Angry and sad, and his last crust consumed.
So farewell envy of the *Peasant's Nest* !
If solitude make scant the means of life,
Society for me !—thou seeming sweet,
Be still a pleasing object in my view ; 250

My visit still, but never mine abode.
Not distant far, a length of colonnade
Invites us—monument of ancient taste,
Now scorned, but worthy of a better fate.
Our fathers knew the value of a screen 255
From sultry suns ; and, in their shaded walks
And long protracted bowers, enjoyed at noon
The gloom and coolness of declining day.
We bear our shades about us ; self-deprived
Of other screen, the thin umbrella spread, 260
And range an Indian waste without a tree.
Thanks to Benevolus,—he spares me yet
These chestnuts ranged in corresponding lines ;
And, though himself so polished, still reprieves
The obsolete prolixity of shade. 265
Descending now (but cautious lest too fast)
A sudden steep, upon a rustic bridge
We pass a gulf, in which the willows dip
Their pendent boughs, stooping as if to drink.
Hence, ankle-deep in moss and flowery thyme, 270
We mount again, and feel at every step
Our foot half sunk in hillocks green and soft,
Raised by the mole, the miner of the soil.
He, not unlike the great ones of mankind,
Disfigures earth ; and, plotting in the dark, 275
Toils much to earn a monumental pile,
That may record the mischiefs he has done.
The summit gained, behold the proud alcove
That crowns it ! yet not all its pride secures
The grand retreat from injuries impressed 280
By rural carvers, who with knives deface
The panels, leaving an obscure, rude name,
In characters uncouth, and spelt amiss.
So strong the zeal to immortalize himself
Beats in the breast of man, that e'en a few, 285

Few transient years, won from the abyss abhorred
Of blank oblivion, seem a glorious prize,
And even to a clown ! Now roves the eye ;
And, posted on this speculative height,
Exults in its command. The sheepfold here 290
Pours out its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe.
At first, progressive as a stream, they seek
The middle field ; but, scattered by degrees,
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land.
There from the sun-burnt hay-field homeward creeps 295
The loaded wain ; while lightened of his charge,
The wain that meets it passes swiftly by :
The boorish driver, leaning o'er his team,
Vociferous, and impatient of delay.
Nor less attractive is the woodland scene, 300
Diversified with trees of every growth,
Alike, yet various. Here the gray, smooth trunks
Of ash, or lime, or beech, distinctly shine
Within the twilight of their distant shades ;
There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood 305
Seems sunk, and shortened to its topmost boughs.
No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar ; paler some,
And of a wannish grey : the willow such,
And poplar, that with silver lines his leaf, 310
And ash, far-stretching his umbrageous arm.
Of deeper green the elm ; and, deeper still,
Lord of the woods, the long-surviving oak.
Some glossy-leaved, and shining in the sun,
The maple, and the beech of oily nuts 315
Prolific, and the lime at dewy eve
Diffusing odours ; nor unnoted pass .
The sycamore, capricious in attire,
Now green, now tawny, and ere Autumn yet
Have changed the woods, in scarlet honours bright. 320

O'er these, but far beyond (a spacious map
Of hill and valley interposed between),
The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land,
Now glitters in the sun, and now retires,
As bashful, yet impatient to be seen. 325

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
And such the re-ascent. Between them weeps
A little Naiad her impoverished urn
All summer long, which winter fills again.
The folded gates would bar my progress now, 330

But that the lord of this enclosed demesne,
Communicative of the good he owns,
Admits me to a share: the guiltless eye
Commits no wrong, nor wastes what it enjoys.
Refreshing change! where now the blazing sun? 335

By short transition we have lost his glare,
And stepped at once into a cooler clime.
Ye fallen avenues! once more I mourn
Your fate unmerited, once more rejoice
That yet a remnant of your race survives. 340

How airy and how light the graceful arch,
Yet awful as the consecrated roof
Re-echoing pious anthems! while beneath
The checkered earth seems restless as a flood
Brushed by the wind. So sportive is the light 345

Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,
Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick,
And darkening and enlightening, as the leaves
Play wanton, every moment, every spot.

And now, with nerves new-braced and spirits cheered, 350
We tread the wilderness, whose well-rolled walks
With curvature of slow and easy sweep—

Deception innocent—give ample space
To narrow bounds. The grove receives us next,
Between the upright shafts of whose tall elms 355

We may discern the thrasher at his task.
Thump after thump resounds the constant flail,
That seems to swing uncertain, and yet falls
Full on the destined ear. Wide flies the chaff,
The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist 360
Of atoms, sparkling in the noon-day beam.
Come hither, ye that press your beds of down,
And sleep not : see him sweating o'er his bread
Before he eats it. 'Tis the primal curse,
But, softened into mercy, made the pledge 365
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan.

By ceaseless action all that is subsists.
Constant rotation of the unwearied wheel
That Nature rides upon, maintains her health,
Her beauty, her fertility. She dreads 370
An instant's pause, and lives but while she moves.
Its own revolvency upholds the world.
Winds from all quarters agitate the air,
And fit the limpid element for use,
Else noxious. Oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams 375
All feel the freshening impulse, and are cleansed
By restless undulation. E'en the oak
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm :
He seems indeed indignant, and to feel
The impression of the blast with proud disdain, 380
Frowning, as if in his unconscious arm
He held the thunder : but the monarch owes
His firm stability to what he scorns,
More fixed below, the more disturbed above.
The law by which all creatures else are bound 385
Binds man, the lord of all. Himself derives
No mean advantage from a kindred cause,
From strenuous toil his hours of sweetest ease.
The sedentary stretch their lazy length
When custom bids, but no refreshment find. 390

For none they need: the languid eye, the cheek
Deserted of its bloom, the flaccid, shrunk,
And withered muscle, and the vapid soul,
Reproach their owner with that love of rest,
To which he forfeits e'en the rest he loves. 395
Not such the alert and active. Measure life
By its true worth, the comfort it affords,
And theirs alone seems worthy of the name.
Good health, and, its associate in the most,
Good temper; spirits prompt to undertake, 400
And not soon spent, though in an arduous task;
The powers of fancy and strong thought are theirs.
E'en age itself seems privileged in them
With clear exemption from its own defects.
A sparkling eye beneath a wrinkled front 405
The veteran shows, and, gracing a grey beard
With youthful smiles, descends towards the grave
Sprightly and old, almost without decay.
Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most,
Farthest retires—an idol, at whose shrine 410
Who oftenest sacrifice are favoured least.
The love of Nature and the scenes she draws,
Is Nature's dictate. Strange! there should be found,
Who, self-imprisoned in their proud saloons,
Renounce the odours of the open field 415
For the unscented fictions of the loom;
Who, satisfied with only pencilled scenes,
Prefer to the performance of a God
The inferior wonders of an artist's hand!
Lovely indeed the mimic works of Art; 420
But Nature's works far lovelier. I admire,
None more admires, the painter's magic skill,
Who shows me that which I shall never see,
Conveys a distant country into mine,
And throws Italian light on English walls: 425

But imitative strokes can do no more
Than please the eye; sweet Nature's, every sense.
The air salubrious of her lofty hills,
The cheering fragrance of her dewy vales,
And music of her woods,—no works of man 430
May rival these : these all bespeak a power
Peculiar, and exclusively her own.
Beneath the open sky she spreads the feast ;
'Tis free to all—'tis every day renewed ;
Who scorns it starves deservedly at home. 435
He does not scorn it, who, imprisoned long
In some unwholesome dungeon, and a prey
To sallow sickness, which the vapours dank
And clammy of his dark abode have bred,
Escapes at last to liberty and light: 440
His cheek recovers soon its healthful hue ;
His eye relumines its extinguished fires ;
He walks, he leaps, he runs, is winged with joy,
And riots in the sweets of every breeze.
He does not scorn it, who has long endured 445
A fever's agonies, and fed on drugs.
Nor yet the mariner, his blood inflamed
With acrid salts, his very heart athirst
To gaze at Nature in her green array.
Upon the ship's tall side he stands, possessed 450
With visions prompted by intense desire.
Fair fields appear below, such as he left
Far distant, such as he would die to find :
He seeks them headlong, and is seen no more.
The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns ; 455
The lowering eye, the petulance, the frown,
And sullen sadness, that o'ershade, distort,
And mar the face of beauty, when no cause
For such immeasurable woe appears,—
These Flora banishes, and gives the fair 460

Sweet smiles, and bloom less transient than her own.
It is the constant revolution, stale
And tasteless, of the same repeated joys,
That palls and satiates, and makes languid life
A pedlar's pack, that bows the bearer down. 465
Health suffers, and the spirits ebb, the heart
Recoils from its own use, at the full feast
Is famished, finds no music in the song,
No smartness in the jest, and wonders why.
Yet thousands still desire to journey on, 470
Though halt, and weary of the path they tread.
The paralytic, who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences; and sits, 475
Spectatress both and spectacle, a sad
And silent cypher, while her proxy plays.
Others are dragged into the crowded room
Between supporters; and, once seated, sit,
Through downright inability to rise, 480
Till the stout bearers lift the corpse again.
These speak a loud memento. Yet e'en these
Themselves love life, and cling to it, as he,
That overhangs a torrent, to a twig.
They love it, and yet loathe it; fear to die, 485
Yet scorn the purposes for which they live.
Then wherefore not renounce them? No—the dread,
The slavish dread of solitude, that breeds
Reflection and remorse, the fear of shame,
And their inveterate habits, all forbid. 490
Whom call we gay? That honour has been long
The boast of mere pretenders to the name.
The innocent are gay—the lark is gay,
That dries his feathers, saturate with dew,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams 495

Of dayspring overshoot his humble nest.
The peasant too, a witness of his song,
Himself a songster, is as gay as he.
But save me from the gaiety of those,
Whose headaches nail them to a noon-day bed ; 500
And save me, too, from theirs, whose haggard eyes
Flash desperation, and betray their pangs
For property stripped off by cruel chance ;
From gaiety, that fills the bones with pain,
The mouth with blasphemy, the heart with woe. 505
The earth was made so various, that the mind
Of desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty, might be indulged.
Prospects, however lovely, may be seen
Till half their beauties fade : the weary sight, 510
Too well acquainted with their smiles, slides off
Fastidious, seeking less familiar scenes.
Then snug enclosures in the sheltered vale,
Where frequent hedges intercept the eye,
Delight us, happy to renounce awhile, 515
Not senseless of its charms, what still we love,
That such short absence may endear it more.
Then forests, or the savage rock, may please,
That hides the sea-mew in his hollow clefts
Above the reach of man. His hoary head, 520
Conspicuous many a league, the mariner
Bound homeward, and in hope already there,
Greets with three cheers exulting. At his waist,
A girdle of half-withered shrubs he shows,
And at his feet the baffled billows die. 525
The common, overgrown with fern, and rough
With prickly gorse, that, shapeless and deformed,
And dangerous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold,
Yields no unpleasing ramble ; there the turf 530

Smells fresh, and, rich in odoriferous herbs
And fungous fruits of earth, regales the sense
With luxury of unexpected sweets.
There often wanders one, whom better days
Saw better clad, in cloak of satin trimmed 535
With lace, and hat with splendid riband bound.
A serving-maid was she, and fell in love
With one who left her, went to sea, and died.
Her fancy followed him through foaming waves
To distant shores ; and she would sit and weep 540
At what a sailor suffers ; fancy, too,
Delusive most where warmest wishes are,
Would oft anticipate his glad return,
And dream of transports she was not to know.
She heard the doleful tidings of his death— 545
And never smiled again ! and now she roams
The dreary waste ; there spends the livelong day,
And there, unless when charity forbids,
The livelong night. A tattered apron hides,
Worn as a cloak, and hardly hides, a gown 550
More tattered still ; and both but ill conceal
A bosom heaved with never-ceasing sighs.
She begs an idle pin of all she meets,
And hoards them in her sleeve ; but needful food,
Though pressed with hunger oft, or comelier clothes, 555
Though pinched with cold, asks never—Kate is crazed.
I see a column of slow-rising smoke
O'ertop the lofty wood that skirts the wild.
A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
Their miserable meal. A kettle, slung 560
Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
Receives the morsel—flesh obscene of dog
Or vermin, or at best of cock purloined
From his accustomed perch. Hard-faring race !
They pick their fuel out of every hedge, 565

'To dream all night of what the day denied.
 Alas! expect it not. W'nd no bait
 To tempt us in thy county. Doing good
 Disinterested good, is not our trade.
 We travel far, 'tis true, but not for nought; 675
 And must be bribed to compass earth again
 By other hopes and richer fruits than yours.
 But though true worth and virtue in the mild
 And genial soil of cultivated life
 Thrive most, and may perhaps thrive only there, 680
 Yet not in cities oft: in proud, and gay,
 And gain-devoted cities. Thither flow,
 As to a common and most noisome sewer,
 The dregs and feculence of every land.
 In cities foul example on most minds 685
 Begets its likeness. Rank abundance breeds,
 In gross and pampered cities, sloth and lust,
 And wantonness and gluttonous excess.
 In cities vice is hidden with most ease,
 Or seen with least reproach; and virtue, taught 690
 By frequent lapse, can hope no triumph there
 Beyond the achievements of successful flight.
 I do confess them nurseries of the arts,
 In which they flourish most; where, in the beams
 Of warm encouragement and in the eye 695
 Of public note, they reach their perfect size.
 Such London is, by taste and wealth proclaimed
 The fairest capital of all the world,
 By riot and incontinence the worst.
 There, touched by Reynolds, a dull blank becomes 700
 A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees
 All her reflected features. Bacon there
 Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
 And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.
 Nor does the chisel occupy alone 705

Forth from thy native bowers, to show thee here
With what superior skill we can abuse
The gifts of Providence, and squander life.
The dream is past ; and thou hast found again
Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams, 640
And homestall thatched with leaves. But hast thou found
Their former charms ? And, having seen our state,
Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp
Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports,
And heard our music, are thy simple friends, 645
Thy simple fare, and all thy plain delights,
As dear to thee as once ? And have thy joys
Lost nothing by comparison with ours ?
Rude as thou art (for we returned thee rude
And ignorant, except of outward show) 650
I cannot think thee yet so dull of heart
And spiritless, as never to regret
Sweets tasted here, and left as soon as known.
Methinks I see thee straying on the beach,
And asking of the surge that bathes thy foot, 655
If ever it has washed our distant shore.
I see thee weep, and thine are honest tears,
A patriot's for his country : thou art sad
At thought of her forlorn and abject state,
From which no power of thine can raise her up. 660
Thus Fancy paints thee, and, though apt to err,
Perhaps errs little, when she paints thee thus.
She tells me too, that duly every morn
Thou climb'st the mountain top, with eager eye
Exploring far and wide the watery waste 665
For sight of ship from England. Every speck
Seen in the dim horizon turns thee pale
With conflict of contending hopes and fears.
But comes at last the dull and dusky eve,
And sends thee to thy cabin, well prepared 670

To dream all night of what the day denied.
Alas! expect it not. We found no bait
To tempt us in thy country. Doing good
Disinterested good, is not our trade.
We travel far, 'tis true, but not for nought; 675
And must be bribed to compass earth again
By other hopes and richer fruits than yours.
But though true worth and virtue in the mild
And genial soil of cultivated life
Thrive most, and may perhaps thrive only there, 680
Yet not in cities oft: in proud, and gay,
And gain-devoted cities. Thither flow,
As to a common and most noisome sewer,
The dregs and feculence of every land.
In cities foul example on most minds 685
Begets its likeness. Rank abundance breeds,
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Or seen with least reproach; and virtue, taught 690
By frequent lapse, can hope no triumph there
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I do confess them nurseries of the arts,
In which they flourish most; where, in the beams
Of warm encouragement, and in the eye 695
Of public note, they reach their perfect size.
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A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees
All her reflected features. Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.
Nor does the chisel occupy alone 705

The powers of sculpture, but the style as much ;
Each province of her art her equal care.
With nice incision of her guided steel
She ploughs a brazen field, and clothes a soil
So sterile with what charms soe'er she will, 710
The richest scenery and the loveliest forms.
Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye,
With which she gazes at yon burning disk
Undazzled, and detects and counts his spots ?
In London. Where her implements exact 715
With which she calculates, computes, and scans,
All distance, motion, magnitude, and now
Measures an atom, and now girds a world ?
In London. Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so thronged, so drained, and so supplied, 720
As London—opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing London ? Babylon of old
Not more the glory of the earth than she,
A more accomplished world's chief glory now.
She has her praise. Now mark a spot or two, 725
That so much beauty would do well to purge ;
And show this queen of cities, that so fair
May yet be foul ; so witty yet not wise.
It is not seemly, nor of good report,
That she is slack in discipline ; more prompt 730
T'avenge than to prevent the breach of law :
That she is rigid in denouncing death
On petty robbers, and indulges life
And liberty, and oftentimes honour too,
To peculators of the public gold ; 735
That thieves at home must hang, but he that puts
Into his over-gorged and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes.
Nor is it well, nor can it come to good,
That, through profane and infidel contempt 740

Of holy writ, she has presumed t'annul
And abrogate, as roundly as she may,
The total ordinance and will of God;
Advancing Fashion to the post of Truth,
And centering all authority in modes 745
And customs of her own, till Sabbath rites
Have dwindled into unrespected forms,
And knees and hassocks are well-nigh divorced.

God made the country, and man made the town.
What wonder then that health and virtue, gifts 750
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all, should most abound
And least be threatened in the fields and groves?
Possess ye, therefore, ye who, borne about
In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue 755
But that of idleness, and taste no scenes
But such as art contrives, possess ye still
Your element; there only can ye shine;
There only minds like yours can do no harm.
Our groves were planted to console at noon 760
The pensive wanderer in their shades. At eve
The moonbeam, sliding softly in between
The sleeping leaves, is all the light they wish,
Birds warbling all the music. We can spare
The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse 765
Our softer satellite. Your songs confound
Our more harmonious notes: the thrush departs
Scared, and th' offended nightingale is mute.
There is a public mischief in your mirth;
It plagues your country. Folly such as yours, 770
Graced with a sword, and worthier of a fan,
Has made, what enemies could ne'er have done,
Our arch of empire, steadfast but for you,
A mutilated structure, soon to fall.

NOTES.

l. 1. *Sing*, used transitively in the sense of '*celebrate in verse*.' (Gr. 177.)

l. 2. *Truth, Hope, and Charity*. Some grammarians would treat *Hope* and *Charity* as the relics of separate adjective clauses, *who lately sang Hope*, and *who lately sang Charity*. (Gr. 404, 405.) If the sentence be thus treated it will be, at full length: "I, who lately sang *Truth*, escaped theme. I, who lately sang *Hope*, escaped theme. I, who lately sang *Charity*, escaped theme. I, who lately touched the solemn chords with awe, escaped theme. I, who lately touched the solemn chords with a trembling hand escaped theme." But there is no objection to taking *Truth, Hope, and Charity*, as three objects of the one verb *sang*, and *with awe* and *with a trembling hand* as two adverbial adjuncts (Gr. 373, 2) to one verb *touched*. This, though it still leaves the sentence contracted, reduces the subordinate adjective clauses to two. For the analysis see Gr. 389, 397, 399, 420, 507, 529.

l. 4. *Escaped—flight*. This forms a participial phrase, in the attributive relation to the subject *I*. *With pain* and *from that adventurous flight* form adverbial adjuncts to the participle *escaped*.

l. 6. Supply the verb *is* in each clause: *Though the theme is humble, yet august and proud is the occasion*. See Gr. 439, 447, 434, 539.

l. 7. *The Fair*. This use of the adjective, when one person is referred to, would not be tolerated in prose. (Gr. p. 16, note.) The lady referred to is Lady Austen, at whose suggestion Cowper undertook to write a poem having for its subject "The Sofa;" but the work gradually grew under his hands till it resulted in "The Task."

l. 8. *When* is equivalent to *at which*. (Gr. 421.) The sentence is contracted. At full length it is: *Time was, when clothing sumptuous,*

save, ... none. Time was, when clothing for use save, ... none. Clothing our sires had none is equivalent to: *Our sires had no clothing. No or none* is a quantitative adjective. (Gr. 87 b.) *Clothing for use.* See Gr. 362*.

l. 9. *Save their own painted skins.* This is an adverbial phrase qualifying *none*. (Gr. 87, 2, b, 373, 2.)

l. 10. *As yet.* An elliptical adverbial sentence, attached as an adverbial adjunct to the verb *were*. In full: *As [things were] yet*, or something of that kind (Gr. 518, &c.)

Satin—pile. With each of these subjects supply *as yet was not*. (Gr. 402, 404, 541.)

l. 12. *Upon the rugged—sea.* Supply after this: *reposed his wearied strength.* The sentence is contracted.

l. 16. *Those—past.* See Gr. 373, 5. *Succeeded next the birthday*, &c. An example of what is called *hyperbaton*, or *transposition. Invention.* This speaking of an abstract idea as though it were a person is called *personification* or *prosopopœia*. *Weak, dull, and clumsy* had better be taken as attributive adjuncts of the noun *Invention*. Respecting the adverbial adjunct *to perform*, attached to *clumsy*, see Gr. 373, 2.

l. 20. Grammatically, *firm* is an adjective qualifying *slab*; but it serves to *complete* the notion which is incompletely expressed by *upholding*. Compare Gr. 392, 396.

l. 20. *Three legs.* Consider this as a pleonastic repetition of the same words in the last line, and leave them out in parsing.

l. 21. *Square or round.* If the conjunction *and* were employed in a case like this, it would not be necessary to treat the sentence as contracted (Gr. p. 99, note). But the case is different with *or*. It implies that the attributes do not *co-exist in the same thing*. As each attribute belongs to a separate thing, and each separate thing must be denoted by its own noun, we must take the word *slab* (and consequently all that is connected with it in the sentence) with each of the adjectives *square* and *round* successively.

l. 22. *Sat and swayed.* Two predicates cannot be attached to the same subject *in the same sentence* (Gr. 343, 344). Two verbs imply two sentences, because they make two separate operations. With *swayed* repeat all the preceding clause except its verb.

l. 24. *Such.* (See Gr. 99, 100.)

l. 25. *May be seen.* See Gr. 186, 187, 189. *May, must, &c.*, may be ranked among the verbs of incomplete predication, the dependent infinitive forming the complement. (Gr. 392.)

l. 26. Perforated, drilled, and eaten (with their adjuncts) form the complements of the verb of incomplete predication *is found* (*Gr. 39, 5*).

l. 29. Made—four. See *Gr. 396*.

l. 30. Them. (See *Gr. 373, 4*.)

l. 32. Green and blue, yellow and red. As the conjunction *and* here does not imply that the colours *co-existed in the same cover*, we must treat the sentence on the same principles as if *or* had been used. (See note on *l. 21*.) At full length the compound sentence spreads out to the following dimensions: “*At length a generation more refined, o’er the seat with plenteous wadding stuffed, induced a splendid cover, green, of tapestry richly wrought and woven close.*” Repeat all this three times, substituting successively *blue, yellow, and red* for *green*. Then take all the four sentences so formed, and substitute in each the words *needlework sublime*, for *tapestry richly wrought and woven close*. These eight clauses, partly joined by *and* and *or*, partly standing *collaterally* (*Gr. 408*), are reduced to the contracted sentence in the text. *Of tapestry* is an attributive adjunct of *cover*, and *wrought* of *tapestry*.

l. 35. A series of collateral, contracted sentences. (*Gr. 411*.) In each supply *There might ye see*.

l. 41. That interlaced, &c. An adjective clause qualifying *stripes* (*Gr. 420*). *Of texture firm*; an attributive adjunct of *lattice-work* (*Gr. 362, 4*).

l. 42. Of texture firm a lattice-work. This position of the words is a specimen of what the grammars call *hyperbaton*.

l. 43. Became. See *Gr. 392*.

l. 44. Restless. A harsh use of the adjective. It here signifies ‘*not giving rest*.’

l. 47. Dangling. Compare *Gr. p. 136, note*.

l. 48. To find, &c. An adverbial adjunct to *anxious*. (*Gr. 373, 2*.)

l. 49. These for the rich. Supply *were*.

l. 51. With base materials. An adverbial adjunct to *content*.

l. 53. With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn in the cushion fixed. An attributive adjunct of *hides* (*Gr. 362, 4*). *Here and there* may be regarded either as in the *quasi-attributive* relation to *tuft* (*Gr. 362**), or as in the adverbial relation to *fixed*.

l. 54. Scarlet crewel. Repeat with this all the preceding clause except the words *of crimson yarn*. See note on *ll. 21, 32*.

l. 55. If cushion, &c. This adverbial clause of condition does not

belong to the predicate of the last sentence, but to that of a clause which we must supply: "*I call it cushion*," or something of that sort.

What harder seemed, &c. This would usually be treated as a substantive clause, the subject of the sentence. But it may also be treated as an adjective clause qualifying an antecedent understood, for *what* is a genuine *relative* pronoun (*Gr.* 164). *Cushion* is the complement of *be called* (*Gr.* 392), which itself is the complement of *might*.

l. 56. Than the firm oak. Supply *was hard* (*Gr.* 548, 558). *Than* is a relative adverb, qualifying *hard* (*Gr.* p. 67, note, corrected in part by p. 73, note; p. 139, note).

l. 57. No want....isle. A contracted sentence. In full, "No want of timber was then felt in Albion's happy isle." "No want of timber then was feared in Albion's happy isle." (*Gr.* 518.)

l. 59. Ponderous and fixed. It is not necessary to treat these attributives as belonging to different clauses of a contracted sentence, though there is no objection to analysing the sentence in that manner. These adjectives may be treated as complements of the predicate *stood*. (*Gr.* 392, 396, 514.)

l. 60. These an alderman, &c. A substantive clause, the object of the verb *say*. The conjunction *that* is omitted. (*Gr.* 419.)

l. 64. With easy slope. An adverbial adjunct attached to *receding*. *Wide* may be treated either as an adverb (*Gr.* 272), or as standing in a *complementary* relation to *receding* (*Gr.* 394).

l. 65. Before bruised repeat rude at first—they.

l. 67. To invade the ears. (*Gr.* 392.) The passage is a specimen of personification (or *prosopopœia*) and metaphor at the same time.

l. 68. Or e'er our rugged sires complained. An adverbial clause (of time) qualifying the predicate *elapsed*. The *or* in this clause must not be confounded with the common co-ordinative conjunction *or*; it is a subordinative conjunction, and is only another form of the word *ere*, meaning before. It is now old-fashioned, but used to be common. (Comp. *Acts* xxiii. 9, 15. *Ecclesiastes* xii. 6. *Solomon's Song* vi. 12. *Daniel* vi. 24.) It is always followed by *ever*. *E'er* is an adverb qualifying *complained*.

l. 69. Though [they were] incommodiously pent in, &c. An adverbial clause attached to the verb *elapsed*. (*Gr.* 447.)

l. 70. And [though they were] ill at ease behind. A clause of the same kind as the last. *Ill* is an adverb qualifying the adverbial phrase *at ease*. *Behind* qualifies *were*.

l. 71. '*Gan murmur.* To would be inserted in prose. *Began* is here used like *must*, *may*, &c. (Gr. 189.) *As became.* Supply *it* as a subject to the verb. The cutting off of the first syllable of *began* is called *Aphaeresis* (or *taking away*) in the grammars.

l. 73. *Than when employed*, &c. After *than* supply: *it is well pleased*, and after *when* supply *it is*. (Gr. 550, 554.) *Than* is a relative adverb qualifying *well* understood. The clause beginning with *than* modifies the adverb *never*, which is attached to the participle *pleased*, and the clause *when it is employed*, &c., is an adverbial clause attached to the predicate *is* in the elliptical clause *than [it is well pleased]*.

l. 73. *To accommodate the fair.* An adverbial adjunct to the verb [*is*] *employed*. (Gr. 373, 2.)

l. 74. *And devised.* Before *devised* supply *fancy*, with all the adjuncts that are attached to it directly and indirectly.

l. 75. After *each end* supply *it received*.

l. 77. *United.* An attributive adjunct attached to *it*. After *yet* simply *it was*. We thus get a concessive adverbial clause attached to *united*. See note on l. 69.

l. 80. *In a chaise and one.* An adverbial phrase attached to *take*.

l. 82. *By recumbency.* See Gr. 362, 4.

l. 83. After *so slow* supply *is*.

l. 84. *What is excellent* may be called a substantive clause (Gr. 165). It is, in fact, an adjective clause qualifying an antecedent understood. See note on l. 55.

l. 85. *To attain*, &c. An infinitive mood, in apposition to *it* in *it is*, which must be supplied after *hard* (Gr. 187, 190, 523).

l. 92. *To sleep*, &c. An adverbial adjunct of the verb *quit* (Gr. 373, 2; 190).

l. 93. *His legs depending.* (Gr. 373, 5.)

l. 96. *And sweet.* Supply *sleep enjoys*.

l. 97. *Snores dead.* (Gr. 396.) After *dead* supply *is sweet compared*, &c. Supply the same words after *secure*, and *desk*.

l. 102. *The sofa yields.* The relative *which* is omitted. (Gr. 547.) The phrase *with the repose [which] the sofa yields* forms an adverbial adjunct to the participle *compared*. (Gr. 373, 2.) *Compared* is an attributive adjunct attached to the subjects *sleep* and *dozings* in the several clauses that precede.

l. 103. *O.* See Gr. 478. *Live* is in the infinitive mood, forming the complement of the predicate *may* (Gr. 392). *Exempted* stands in the same sort of relation to *live*. It must be observed that the

complement of the predicate bears its peculiar relation to the verb, not because the latter has its *predicative* power (Gr. 173), but because the verb is an *attributive* word (Gr. 175). It is the incomplete *attributive* idea, which the complement *fills up*, so that participles and infinitive moods may have their complements, as well as finite verbs.

While I live obscene. An adverbial clause attached to *may*.

l. 105. *From pangs excess.* An adverbial adjunct to *exempted*. *Pangs arthritic*: a specimen of hyperbaton.

l. 106. *The sofa—limb.* A substantive clause, with *that* omitted, in apposition to the subject *it*.

l. 108. *Though on a sofa.* An elliptical concessive adverbial clause, attached to *may*. Supply *it be*, or something of that kind, after *though*.

l. 109. *For I have loved—unsavoury deems* (l. 125). We have here a succession of adverbial clauses of cause (Gr. 434), belonging to the verb *may*. *Through lanes, &c.*, forms an attributive adjunct to *walk* (Gr. 362, 4).

l. 111. *Thick* is here an adverb (Gr. 272).

l. 112. *Have loved.* Supply *For I*.

l. 113. *O'er hills, &c.* Three attributive adjuncts to the noun *walk*.

l. 115. *On the banks of Thames* had better be taken as an attributive adjunct of *ramble* (Gr. 362, 4).

l. 116. A contracted compound sentence. 1. *I still remember how oft—austere.* 2. *And I remember not without regret how oft, &c.*

l. 117. *Of hours.* Not good English. *For* should be used.

l. 118. *How oft, &c.* A substantive clause, the object of *remember*.

My slice—consumed. See Gr. 373, 5.

l. 119. *Far from home.* See Gr. 362.*

l. 120. As the dependent clause is contracted, we shall have to expand the whole sentence thus: 1. *I still remember how oft—from home, I fed on scarlet hips.* 2. *I still remember how oft—from home, I fed on stony hairs.* 3. *I still—on blushing crabs.* 4. *I still—on berries that emboss, &c.* 5. *I still—on sloes austere.* Then each of these must be repeated, with the substitution of *I remember not without regret—endeared* for *I still remember*.

l. 122. *As jet.* That is *as jet is black* (Gr. 554, 555). An adverbial clause attached to *black*.

l. 123. *Hard fare, but such, &c.* There is no objection to treating

this as an *interjectional* phrase (*Gr.* 478). The co-ordinative conjunction *but* may connect two attributive words attached to the same noun, as well as *and*; it is equivalent here to *and yet*.

Such as boyish appetite disdains not. That is: *such as [fare is which] boyish appetite &c.*

l. 124. Nor the palate, &c. That is: *And [such as fare is which] the palate—not unsavoury deems* (*Gr.* p. 67. note †).

l. 129. Though our years speed, &c. [though there is] not a year, &c. and *[though] by degrees—they spare*, are adverbial clauses attached to the verb *pilfered* in *l. 140*.

l. 130. As life declines. An adverbial clause of time attached to *speed*.

l. 131. Not a year but pilfers, &c. That is: *Not a year [is, or passes] but [he] pilfers, &c.* (*Gr.* 568). The clause *but he pilfers—auburn lock* is an adverbial clause limiting or modifying *is* or *passes*. The clause is contracted. At full length it is: 1. *Though not a year [is] but [he] pilfers as he goes some—keep.* 2. *Though not a year [is] but [he] pilfers as he goes a tooth.* 3. *Though not a year [is] but [he] pilfers as he goes an auburn lock.*

l. 135. After with ease supply mine have not pilfered yet.

l. 136. Before leaps put in The elastic spring of an unwearied foot that, and after *fence* put in *with ease, mine have not pilfered yet.*

l. 137. That play—yet. First leave out *or steep ascent*, and analyse what remains: then repeat the sentence, substituting *steep ascent* for *swift pace*.

l. 139. Toil is the complement of *makes*. *To me* is in the adverbial relation to *makes*.

l. 141. Scenes—me still. First leave out *or charmed*, and then repeat, substituting *charmed* for *soothed*.

l. 144. Supply the subject *thou*, after *witness* (*Gr.* 503, 506). The lady referred to is Mrs. Unwin.

l. 146. Such as love could alone inspire. That is: *such as [pleasure is, which] love could, &c.* *As [pleasure is, which] love, &c.* is an adverbial clause qualifying *such*; the *as* is an adverb attached to the verb *is* (*Gr.* p. 67. note †), and *which love—inspire* is an adjective clause qualifying *pleasure*.

l. 149. Witness. Leave out this repeated verb.

l. 150. Sincere. Complement of *knowest* (*Gr.* 392, 396). *Knowest*, one syllable. This reduction of two syllables to one is called *synaeresis* in the grammars.

l. 151. And that. Supply: *thou knowest*.

l. 153. But genuine. Supply: *thou knowest that my raptures are.*

l. 157. While admiration—scene. An adverbial clause attached to *have borne.*

l. 160. The distant plough and the sturdy swain (with their adjuncts) may be taken as two objects of the one verb *have discerned.*

l. 169. While, &c. Though *while* is, strictly speaking, a subordinative conjunction, its sense here is much the same as that of an ordinary co-ordinative conjunction (*Gr. 287, 288*).

l. 170. That—the vale. In full: *That inlays the vale as a stream with molten glass inlays (or would inlay) the vale.*

l. 180. Before praise supply this is.

l. 181. Expand thus: 1. Not rural sights alone exhilarate the spirit. 2. Not rural sights alone restore the tone of languid nature. 3. Rural sounds exhilarate the spirit. 4. Rural sounds restore the tone of languid nature.

l. 187. Before lull supply: Mighty winds—growth.

l. 188. Branches waving: leaves fluttering. See *Gr. 373, 5.*

l. 190. Nor. In analysing substitute *not.* The conjunctive part of the word does not enter into the construction of the sentence.

l. 191. Before on the softer voice supply: not less composure waits.

l. 192. Before of rills put in: Not less composure waits upon the softer voice.

l. 193. After and supply which or that. The clauses *that slip, &c.,* and *that—lose, &c.,* form two attributive adjuncts of the noun *rills.*

l. 195. That with—course. One of the most beautiful metaphors and musical lines in the poem.

l. 197. After sounds supply: to soothe and satisfy the human ear.

l. 198. After Nature supply employs sounds.

l. 200. After one supply warbler cheers.

l. 202. After in vain put in: have charms for me, and repeat the same predicate with each subject, *rooks, kites, jay, pie, and owl.*

l. 210. Supply the predicate be.

l. 211. Toy, l. 213, emblem. See *Gr. 362, 2.*

l. 215. After and repeat when.

l. 216. To struggle, &c. An adverbial adjunct to the adjective *weak* (*Gr. 373. 2*).

l. 217. First analyse the sentence, leaving out or ford the rivulets, and then repeat it, substituting *ford the rivulets* for *struggle with tenacious clay.*

l. 223. *Environed*. An attributive adjunct to *itself*.

l. 225. *Beset*. An attributive adjunct to *itself*. Otherwise, a new sentence may be made by supplying *is it* before *beset*.

l. 227. *I called*, &c. Supply the connective adverb *that*. *That* after *such* and *so* is adverbial. In the present case it refers to the circumstances under which *called* is predicated of *me*, and is therefore an adverb (Gr. 260, p. 73, note). The whole clause stands in the adverbial relation to *so*, which it modifies and explains (Gr. 431).

l. 228. *Hidden as it is*: that is, *Hidden as it is hidden*. The clause *as it is* [*hidden*] is an adverbial clause of manner qualifying *hidden*.

l. 229. *As haunt*. In full: *as sounds are which haunt the ear*. The whole (compound) clause is in the adverbial relation to *such* (Gr. 430, 431).

Repeat the words *far remote from* before *the bay*, *clinking*, *grinding*, and *infants*. All these phrases beginning with *hidden* and *remote* are in the attributive relation to *covert*.

l. 232. *Whether pleased or pained*; that is, *if they are pleased, or if they are pained*. Two adverbial clauses of condition attached to the adjective *clamorous*.

l. 234. *Here at least I should possess silence*. A substantive clause (without *that*), the object of *said*.

l. 235. *And indulge*, &c. Before *indulge* supply: *Here at least I should*. We then get another substantive clause, the object of *said*.

l. 236. *Tranquil and secure*. Connect these adjectives with the subject of *indulge*.

l. 238. *It affords*. The relative *which* is omitted (Gr. 547).

l. 239. *Forbids to drink*, &c. See Gr. 392.

l. 242. Repeat the subject *he*.

l. 243. *Nor seldom waits*. That is: *And not seldom waits*.

l. 245. *To hear*, &c. An adverbial adjunct to the verb *waits* (Gr. 373, 2.190).

l. 246. The construction in this line is rather loose. The conjunction *and* is used to join an adverbial phrase (*his last crust consumed*—see Gr. 373, 5): to the attributive words *angry* and *sad*. In analysing leave out the conjunction, and connect the adverbial phrase with the verb *waits*.

l. 247. *Farewell*. See Gr. 503.

l. 249. Supply the predicate *be*. *Sweet* is here used as a substantive.

l. 251. Before my and mine, supply, be thou, seeming sweet.

l. 253. Monument, in apposition to length of colonnade.

l. 254. Scorned, but worthy. But may be treated as equivalent to *and yet*. See note on *l. 123*.

l. 257. Before enjoyed repeat our fathers.

l. 260. Of other screen. An adverbial adjunct to *self-deprived*. Repeat the subject *we*.

l. 261. Without a tree. An attributive adjunct to the object *waste*.

l. 262. Benevolus. The person referred to was John Courtney Throckmorton, Esq., of Weston-under-wood. *Thanks.* Supply *be*.

l. 264. After though put in he is. An adverbial clause attached to *reprieves*.

l. 266. Descending, but cautious. See note on *l. 254*.

After *lest*, put in *we descend*. The whole constitutes an adverbial clause attached to *cautious*. Adverbial clauses, as well as simple adverbs, may qualify adjectives.

l. 269. Stooping as if to drink. In full: *stooping as [they would stoop] if [they stooped] to drink*. The whole clause, *as—drink*, is an adverbial clause of manner attached to the participle *stooping* (see *l. 266, note*); and the clause, *if they stooped to drink*, is an adverbial clause of condition attached to *would stop*.

l. 270. Ankle-deep. A compound adjective. (*Gr. 302.*)

l. 271. Repeat we before feel.

l. 276. To earn, &c. An adverbial phrase attached to the predicate *toils*. (*Gr. 273, 2.*)

l. 277. He has done. Supply *which*. It is an adjective clause attached to *mischiefs*.

l. 278. The summit gained. An adverbial adjunct to the verb *behold*. (*Gr. 273, 5.*)

l. 279. Not qualifies *secures*, not *all*.

l. 280. From injuries, &c. An adverbial adjunct to *secures*. (*Gr. 273, 2.*)

l. 284. Strong is here used adverbially, qualifying *beats*. (*Gr. 272.*) *To immortalize himself*: an attributive adjunct to *zeal*. (*Gr. 362, 4.*)

l. 285. That e'en—prize. An adverbial clause attached to the adverb *so*, which it modifies and explains. *That* has an adverbial force; it points to the reason why a few years seem a prize. See note on *l. 227*.

l. 286. *Th' abyss.* This omission of the *e* in *the* is called *apocope*, or *cutting-off*.

l. 288. *And even to a clown.* Before *even* repeat, *that e'en a few—prize.* The clause is constructed exactly like the last.

l. 290. Before *exults*, repeat *the eye.* In *its command* is an adverbial adjunct to *exults*. (Gr. 369.)

l. 291. *O'er*, for *over*, is a specimen of *syncope*, or *elision*.

l. 294. *Each* is not an easy word to deal with in analysis. In such a sentence as "They all went to their several homes," *all* is of course in the attributive relation to *they*. But if we say, "They went each to his home," it will not do take *each* as in the attributive relation to *they*. A word that expressly relates to individuals cannot be so related to a word that as necessarily denotes more than one. Probably the best way is to consider that a participle is understood, "They went, each [going] to his home." *Each* is then in the nominative absolute, and, with the participle attached to it, forms an adverbial adjunct to the verb *went*. (Gr. 373, 5.) So, in the passage before us, supply *scattered* after *each*, and take *each scattered to his choice* as an adverbial adjunct to *whiten*. Of course, *scattered by degrees* is an attributive adjunct to *they* (understood), the subject of *whiten*.

l. 298. *The boorish driver*, &c. An adverbial adjunct to *passes*. (Gr. 373, 5.)

l. 302. *Yet* is often erroneously called a conjunction; it is a simple adverb. (Gr. 292.)

l. 302. *Here the gray—shades.* First leave out *or lime*, or *beech*, and take what remains as one sentence. Then repeat it twice, substituting successively *lime* and *beech* for *ash*.

l. 306. *Sunk and shortened.* Two complements of the predicate *seems*. (Gr. 392.)

l. 307. After *tree* supply *is*, and after *but* supply *it*. The clause *but has its charms* is an adverbial clause attached to the predicate *is*. *But* is not co-ordinative, but subordinative. (Gr. 568 and note on l. 131.)

l. 308. After *each* supply *has*. The clause is adverbial, attached to *has* in the preceding clause.

Paler some. Make a separate sentence of this, supplying the verb *are*. Proceed in a similar way with the sentences that follow.

l. 315. After *the maple* supply, *is glossy-leaved and shining in the sun*. Repeat the same after *beech* and *lime*.

l. 319. *Ere autumn—woods.* An adverbial sentence (of time), attached to the adjective *bright*.

l. 321. The words *the Ouse—to be seen* must be taken twice; first with the adverbial adjunct *o'er these*, and then with the adverbial adjunct *far beyond*; and as there are two predicates, *glitters* and *retires*, we shall get a compound contracted sentence in each case, which, when expanded, will make four separate sentences.

l. 325. *As bashful—seen*. In full: *as [it would act if it were] bashful*, &c. It is not easy to piece this clause into the *grammatical* construction of the preceding sentence, because it is not applicable to either member of the compound sentence separately. Perhaps the best way would be to make two clauses out of it, *as it would act if it were bashful*, and *as it would act if it were impatient to be seen*, and take the former with the predicate *retires*, and the latter with the predicate *glitters*.

l. 327. *Weeps*. A transitive verb here, in the sense *laments with tears*.

l. 331. *But that—share*. An adverbial adjunct attached to the predicate *would bar*, and consisting of a preposition (*but*) followed by a substantive clause beginning with *that*. (Gr. 418.)

The lord. See note on l. 262.

l. 333. *The eye*, i. e. *the person looking*. A substitution of this kind is called *metonymy* (or change of names) in the grammars.

l. 337. Before *stepped* supply, *by short transition we have*.

l. 342. After *yet* supply *it is*.

l. 343. After *anthems* supply *is awful*. The *as* at the beginning of the clause is in the adverbial relation to *awful*. (Gr. 552, &c.) *While*. See note on l. 169.

l. 344. *As a flood*, i. e. *is restless*. The whole clause is in the adverbial relation to *seems*.

l. 346. Before *it dances* put in *that*, which here will have an adverbial sense. See note on l. 285. *That it dances as they dance—every spot*, is an adverbial clause attached to *so*; and *as they dance* is a subordinate adverbial clause qualifying *dances*.

l. 347. *Shadows—spot*. All this forms a complex adverbial expression attached to *dances*.

l. 348. *As the leaves play wanton*. An adverbial clause, attached to the participles *darkening* and *enlightening*. It had better be repeated with each separately.

l. 349. *Every moment* is an adverbial adjunct qualifying the participles *darkening* and *enlightening*; and *every spot* is the object of the same participles. They had better be repeated separately with each participle.

l. 353. *Deception innocent* had better be regarded as an interjectional expression. (Gr. 478.)

l. 355. *Between—task*. An adjective clause, qualifying the noun *grove*. (Gr. 420, where for the words *begin with* substitute, *are attached to the substantive which they qualify by means of*.)

l. 356. *At his task*. An attributive adjunct to *thresher*.

l. 357. *Thump after thump*. An adverbial expression qualifying *resounds*. It may be considered to have arisen out of a phrase beginning with a preposition, such as *with*. So *day and night* is a corruption of *by day and by night*. (Gr. 373, 2.)

l. 358. *Uncertain*. Complement of *swing*. (Gr. 392, 395.) Before *yet* supply *that*. (Gr. 547.) The *and* joins the two adjective clauses which are attached to *flail*.

l. 359. *Full and wide* are here adverbs. (Gr. 272.)

l. 363. Before *sleep* supply *that*. The clauses beginning with *that* are adjective clauses, qualifying the subject *ye*.

l. 364. *Before he eats it*. An adverbial clause attached to *sweating*. (Gr. 289.)

l. 365. *Primal, but softened, &c.* See note on ll. 254 and 123.

Made the pledge, &c. Before *made*, repeat, *it is the primal curse*.

l. 670. Before *her beauty* and *her fertility*, repeat *constant rotation—maintains*.

l. 371. *But* is here an adverb (Gr. 567), qualifying *lives*.

l. 375. *Noxious* is in the attributive relation to *elements*, and is qualified by the adverb *else*.

Oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams. These had better be taken as the subjects of independent sentences; and as there are two predicates, *feel* and *are cleansed*, we shall thus get eight sentences altogether out of the passage *oceans—undulation*.

l. 379. *Indignant and to feel, &c.* Two complements of the verb *seems*. (Gr. 392.)

l. 381. *As if, &c.*; that is, *as [he would frown] if, &c.* The whole clause, *as if—thunder*, is in the adverbial relation (Gr. 373-6) to *frowning*; the subordinate clause, *if in his—thunder*, is in the adverbial relation to *would frown*.

l. 383. *What he scorns*. See note on l. 55.

l. 384. *Fixed*, with its adjuncts, is in the attributive relation to the subject *monarch*. Before *disturbed* supply *he is*. *The* is in the adverbial relation to *more* (Gr. 270); and the clause, *the more he is disturbed above*, is in the adverbial relation to *more*, which precedes *fixed*.

l. 385. *Else*, in the quasi-attributive relation to *creatures*. (Gr. 362. *)

l. 386. The use of *himself* is altogether anomalous, and the more glaringly so when it is used by itself as the subject of a sentence. Such a construction would not be tolerated in prose.

l. 388. After *toil* supply *himself derives*.

l. 390. After *but* repeat the subject, *the sedentary*.

l. 391. *For—need*. See Gr. 434. *The languid*, &c. In analysing this sentence, it will be better to take the predicate *reproach* (with its adjuncts), in the singular number, with each subject, *eye*, *cheek*, *muscle*, and *soul*, separately.

l. 394. *With that love*, &c. An adverbial adjunct to *reproach*. (Gr. 373, 2.)

l. 395. *He loves*. Supply *which*. (Gr. 547.) *Which he loves* is of course an adjective sentence qualifying *rest*. The adverb *even* must be connected grammatically with the verb *forfeits*.

l. 397. Before *the comfort* repeat *measure life*.

l. 398. *And theirs*, &c. Though this clause is grammatically co-ordinate with the two *which* precede it, the real force would be more logically expressed by means of *if*: *If you measure life*, &c., *theirs alone seem*, &c.

l. 399. The predicate *are theirs*, or *is theirs*, may be taken with each subject, so as to form a series of collateral and co-ordinate sentences. (Gr. 402, 408.)

l. 401. *Though [it be] in an arduous task*. An adverbial clause attached to the adjective *spent*.

l. 408. *Sprightly* and *old* are attributive adjuncts of the subject *veteran*; *almost* and *without decay* are adverbial adjuncts of *descends*.

l. 409. *When courted*. Supply *she is*. We then get an adverbial sentence attached to *retires*. *Like* is one of a few adjectives which, though not participles, take an object after them. Some would explain the construction by the ellipsis of *to*; in which case, *to a coy maiden* would form an adverbial adjunct to the adjective *like*.

l. 410. Take *idol* in apposition to *ease*. (Gr. 362, 2.)

l. 411. *Who oftenest sacrifice*. (Gr. 474. N.B.) An adjective sentence qualifying *those* understood, the subject of *are*. The whole clause, *at whose shrine—least*, is an adjective clause qualifying *idol*.

l. 412. Repeat *of* before *the scenes*. *She draws*. Supply *which*. See note on l. 395.

l. 413. *Strange*. Better supply *it is*, *that*. After *found* put in *persons* or *those*.

l. 417. Before *who* repeat *strange* [*it is that*] *there should be found* [*those*].

l. 420. In each clause supply the predicate *are*.

l. 422. With *admires* repeat the object *skill*, with its adjuncts.

l. 423. *Who shows—walls*. Treat this as a contracted sentence (Gr. 404); that is to say, before *conveys* and *throws* repeat, *I admire the painter's magic skill*, and also *None more admires the painter's magic skill*.

l. 427. *Than please the eye*. A troublesome ellipsis. (See Gr. 548, 550, 554, 564.) Fill it up in some such way as this: *than* [*it is doing much to*] *please the eye*. The whole clause forms an adverbial adjunct of degree, qualifying *more*. After *Nature's* supply *strokes please*.

l. 428. *The air—rival these*. In analysing, strike out *these*, which is pleonastic, and place *no works of man may rival* before each of the objects, *air*, *fragrance*, and *music*.

l. 435. See ll. 411, 414.

l. 443. Repeat *he* before *is winged* and *riots*.

l. 446. After *and* repeat *who has*. This and the preceding relative clause form two attributive adjuncts of the subject *he*.

l. 447. *His blood inflamed*. (Gr. 373, 5.)

l. 449. *To gaze*, &c. An adverbial adjunct to *athirst*. (Gr. 373, 2.)

l. 452. After *as* put in *those are which*. (Gr. p. 67, note.†)

l. 453. After *as* supply *those are which*. Before the second *such* repeat *fair fields appear below*. *The spleen*, i. e. *splenetic emotions*. A specimen of *metonymy*.

l. 460. Omit *these*, and repeat *Flora banishes* before each of the objects, *eye*, *petulance*, *frown*, and *sadness*; and with each object repeat the adjective clauses: *that o'ershade the face of beauty when*, &c.; *that distort the face of beauty when*, &c.; and *that mar the face of beauty when*, &c.

l. 465. *A pedler's pack*, &c. The complement of the verb *makes*. (Gr. 392, 396.)

l. 468. Before *is famished* and *finds*, repeat *the heart*.

l. 469. Before *no* supply: *the heart finds*.

[*The heart*] *wonders why*. After *why* insert in succession *it recoils*, &c.; *it is famished*, &c.; *it finds*, &c.; and repeat the main clause, *the heart wonders*, before each of the substantive clauses so obtained. (Gr. 419.)

l. 471. *Though* [*they are*] *halt*, and [*though they are*] *weary*, &c.

Two adverbial clauses (*Gr.* 447), and attached to the predicate *desire*.

l. 471. *They tread*. See *Gr.* 547.

l. 473. After *but* repeat *who*. Both relative clauses forming attributive adjuncts to the subject *paralytic*.

l. 475. Before *sits* repeat the subject *paralytic*, with its adjuncts.

l. 476. *Spectatress*, *spectacle*, and *cipher* may all be taken as attributive adjuncts to the subject of *sits*.

l. 482. *E'en these*. *Even* must be connected *grammatically* with the predicate. See note on *l.* 395.

l. 484. Before *to a twig* supply *clings*. (*Gr.* 551.)

l. 487. After *wherefore* put in *do they*. *Wherefore* is a relative or interrogative *adverb*, attached to the predicate *do renounce*. (*Gr.* 271, 7.)

No is of adverbial origin, and is commonly set down as an *adverb*. In the present stage of the language, it may be a question whether *yes* and *no* ought not to be called interjections. They never stand in any grammatical relation to other words.

l. 490. *All* has the effect of a *vinculum*, tying all the preceding nouns, *dread*, *fear*, and *habits*, into one compound subject. (*Gr.* 387.)

l. 498. *Is as gay as he [is gay]*. Observe that *as* is a simple demonstrative *adverb* in the first case, but a relative *adverb* in the second. The clause *as he is gay* is in the adverbial relation to the first *as*, which qualifies the word *gay* which follows it.

l. 502. Before *betray* repeat *whose haggard eyes*.

l. 503. *For property—chance*. This must be taken as an attributive adjunct to *pangs*. The allusion is, of course, to gamblers, &c.

l. 504. Before *from* put in *save me*.

l. 505. Repeat *that fills* before *the mouth* and *the heart*. We thus get three adjective clauses (*Gr.* 420) in the attributive relation to *gaiety*.

l. 506. *That the mind—indulged*. An adverbial sentence qualifying and explaining *so*, to which it therefore stands in the adverbial relation. *That* is itself in the adverbial relation to *might be indulged*, because it refers to the circumstances in which that predicate is spoken of the subject. (*Gr.* p. 73, note.)

l. 509. After *lovely* supply *they are*, and connect the clause *however lovely they are* (as an adverbial clause of concession, *Gr.* 447) with the predicate of the main clause.

l. 516. *What still we love*. This would commonly be treated

as a substantive clause, the object of *renounce*; but see note on l. 55.

l. 517. *That such*, &c. *That*, in this sentence, is an adverb (see note on l. 506). It points to the circumstances in which the notion of *endearing* is connected predicatively with *absence*. (Gr. 535.)

l. 518. After *forests* supply *may please*.

l. 522. *In hope* is in the adverbial relation to *there*, which is in the quasi-attributive relation to *mariner*. (Gr. 362.*) The words *who is* may be supplied in the analysis.

l. 527. *Shapeless*, *deformed*, and *dangerous* are in the attributive relation to *that*, the subject of the verbs *has* and *decks*. Separate the contracted relative clause into two separate attributive adjuncts of *gorse*, by repeating the subject *that* (with its adjuncts) before *decks*.

l. 530. Do not confound the *no* which means *not any*, and is an abbreviation of *none*, with the simple *no* of denial. (Gr. 87, b.)

l. 531. Before *rich* repeat *the turf*.

l. 534. Notice that *better*, in this line, is an adjective, and in the next an adverb. *Clad* is simply in the attributive relation to *whom*. *In cloak*, &c. and *in hat*, &c. may be taken as adverbial adjuncts to *clad*.

l. 537. *In love* and *with one* must both be taken as in the adverbial relation to *fell*.

l. 540. *Would sit*. See Gr. 222.

l. 541. *What a sailor suffers*. See note on l. 516.

l. 542. *Warmest* makes good sense whether taken attributively or predicatively (Gr. 83) with *wishes*.

l. 544. Before *dream* repeat the subject *fancy*, with its adjuncts. Before *she* supply *which*.

l. 548. After *unless* supply *it be*. The whole clause *unless—forbids* is in the adverbial relation to *spends*, which must be repeated before *the livelong night*. The subordinate adverbial clause *when charity forbids* qualifies the predicate *be* (understood).

l. 550. *Hides and hardly hides*, &c. Make two separate sentences with this repeated predicate.

l. 551. *But ill*. See Gr. 567.

l. 555. After *though* supply *she be*, and connect the clause with the predicate [*she*] *asks never*, which must be supplied after *oft*.

l. 558. *O'ertop* is in the complementary relation to the predicate *see*. (Gr. 392, 396.)

l. 559. *A vagabond tribe*. The Gipsies, formerly much more

numerous in England as a distinct race than at present. *Gipsy* is only a corruption of Egyptian. The name, and the notion that they were a race of Egyptian origin, appears to have arisen merely from the fact that many of them, on their first appearance in Western Europe, came thither from Egypt. They are certainly not of Egyptian origin; and their ethnological peculiarities, and the resemblance of their language to some Indian dialects, point to India or Central Asia as their original abode. It is supposed by many that they were expelled from India by the convulsions consequent on the great Mahomedan invasion.

l. 562. *Flesh obscene*, &c. *Flesh* is in apposition to *morsel* (Gr. 362, 2); but *flesh of dog*, *flesh of vermin*, and *flesh of cock*, must be taken successively in apposition to *morsel*; and of course all that precedes *morsel* in this sentence must be taken each time also.

l. 566. *Saves unquenched*. See Gr. 392.

l. 569. *Vellum* may be taken as in apposition to *skin*. Before *they* supply *which*.

l. 570. After *more* repeat *skill have they*, to which the phrase to *conjure—touch* forms an attributive adjunct.

l. 571. Insert *which* before *they*. To *conjure*, &c. See Gr. 362, 4.

l. 572. *Conveying* must be taken as qualifying grammatically the subject *they*.

l. 573. *Loud* and *dumb* may be taken as attributive adjuncts of the subject *they*, in which case *when they beg* and *when they steal* will be adverbial clauses attached to the adjectives *loud* and *dumb* respectively; or else *are they* may be introduced after *loud* and *dumb*, in which case the adverbial clauses had better be attached to the predicate *are*.

l. 575. Before *strange* supply *it is*. The substantive clause that follows is the real subject of the sentence, but stands (grammatically) in apposition to *it*.

l. 576. Before *though* it will be better to repeat *it is strange that—mould*. After *though* insert *he is*. The clause is in the adverbial relation to *should prefer*.

l. 577. *And himself*; i. e., and [by which he] *himself* [might profit].

l. 578. Before *prefer* insert *should*.

l. 581. Before *drag* and *vez* repeat *though feigning sickness oft they*.

l. 586. Before *beguile* repeat *they can*. Before *make* repeat *with dance*, &c., *they can*.

l. 592. After *though* insert *he is*. The clause is in the adverbial relation to *is* (understood), to which *he* is the subject.

l. 600. After *as* supply *she thrives*.

l. 601. *Rude, surly, &c.*, form a succession of attributive adjuncts to the subject *virtue*; it is not necessary to make a separate sentence for each of them.

l. 607. *All her—matured*. This nominative absolute forms an adverbial adjunct to the predicate *thrives*. (Gr. 373, 5.)

l. 609. After *revenge* supply *engrosses the savage whole*. Before *to supplant* supply *war followed*. After *spot* supply *engrosses the savage whole*. Then, in analysing, the *or* may be dispensed with. (Gr. 517.)

l. 611. In full: *The chase [followed] for sustenance [engrosses the savage whole]*. Take *precarious trust!* as an interjection. (Gr. 293.)

l. 612. *His hard, &c.* A contracted sentence. Repeat *His hard condition* before *forbids* and *proves*.

l. 615. Repeat *in which he learns* before *unrelenting, mean, and scarce*, and attach all the relative clauses as attributive adjuncts to the noun *school*. If it be preferred, there is no objection to taking the words *His hard condition proves a school* along with each of the relative clauses separately.

l. 618. After *thus* repeat *fare*.

l. 619. The clause *where—deep* must be taken grammatically as an adverbial adjunct to *fare*, though in sense it is a kind of attributive to *western world*.

l. 620. *The favoured isles so lately found*. Captain Cook's memorable voyages in the Pacific Ocean were accomplished only a few years before the publication of "The Task."

l. 625. *Victims*. In apposition to *they* (understood), the subject of *lose*.

l. 626. We have in reality four separate attributive adjuncts to *these*. 1. *Placed remote from all that science traces*. 2. *Placed remote from all that art invents*. 3. *Placed remote from all that inspiration teaches*. 4. *Enclosed in—again*. And even this last had better be separated into two: 1. *Enclosed in boundless oceans never—as they*. 2. *Enclosed in boundless oceans never to be ploughed—again*.

l. 630. *As they*, i. e. are *uninformed*.

l. 633. Before *thee* insert *I can pity*. The name of the 'gentle savage' was Omai.

Whom no love, &c. We get several adjective sentences by the expansion of this contracted clause. 1. *Whom no love of thee prompted*

us—life. 2. Whom no love of thine prompted us—life. 3. Whom curiosity perhaps prompted, &c. 4. Whom else vain-glory prompted, &c.

l. 637. *With what*, &c. A substantive clause (Gr. 419), the object of *show*. The words *with what superior skill* form an adverbial adjunct to the predicate.

l. 642. *Having seen*, &c. The structure of this sentence is awkward. When adjectives or participles come in this way at the beginning of a sentence, having no substantive before them with which they can agree, it is generally presumed that they must be attached to the subject of the sentence. Here, however, *having seen* and *having heard* belong to *thee*.

l. 645. It will be best to make separate sentences with these several subjects, *Are thy simple friends as dear*, &c. *Is thy simple fare as dear to thee*, &c., and so on. Of course the preceding part of the sentence must be repeated in each.

l. 647. *As once* [*they were dear to thee*]. An adverbial clause qualifying the demonstrative *as* before *dear*. In the adverbial clause itself, *as* is in the adverbial relation to *dear*. (Gr. 549.)

l. 649. *As thou art* [*rude*]. An adverbial clause qualifying *rude*, which is in the attributive relation to *thee*. *Dull* is the complement of the verb *think*. (Gr. 396.)

For we returned—show. This must be taken as an independent elliptical sentence. To supply the ellipsis, put in, *I say rude for*, &c.

l. 650. *Ignorant except of outward show*. This phrase, though perfectly intelligible, does not admit of strict grammatical analysis. Treat it as though it were *Ignorant of all except outward show*.

l. 652. *As never to regret*, &c. After *as* supply *I should think thee dull and spiritless*. The infinitive mood with *to* (*to regret*, &c.) is in the adverbial relation to *dull* and *spiritless* (Gr. 373, 2), to each of which it must be attached separately.

l. 653. *As known*, i. e. *as* [*they were soon*] *known*, where *as* qualifies *soon* understood (Gr. 552, 553, 554). The whole clause qualifies and explains the *as* before the first *soon*.

l. 654. *Methinks*: *It thinks me*, i. e. *It seems to me*, or *meseems*. *Thinks* appears to be connected with the German verb *dünken* (*mich dünkt* = *methinks*), and *däuchten* (*mich däuchte* = *methought*). Both are connected with *denken* = *think*. Compare the double meaning of *δοκέω* in Greek. The *me* in *methinks* is the adverbial, not the objective *me*. (Gr. 373, 4.)

[*That*] *I see the—shore*, a substantive clause, the subject of the verb *thinks*.

l. 656. *If ever*, &c. *If* is here equivalent to *whether*; consequently we get not an adverbial but a substantive clause, the object of *asking*. (Gr. 414, 419.)

l. 657. *I see thee weep*. (Gr. 392.)

l. 661. After *though* supply *she is*. The whole clause is in the adverbial relation to *errs*.

l. 669. *Comes at last the dull and dusky eve*. Those who are fond of big words call this inversion of the usual order *hyperbaton*, i. e. a *stêp-over*.

l. 671. *What the day denied*. See note on l. 55.

Doing. See Gr. 200, 201. *Good* is here pleonastic.

l. 675. *We travel far*. A substantive clause, in apposition to *it*, the subject of *is*. (Gr. 415.) After *but* repeat *we travel far*.

l. 676. *To compass earth again*. An adverbial adjunct to *be bribed*. (Gr. 190, 373, 2.)

Cowper would have written differently, had he lived fifty years later, and become familiar with the noble and wide-spread efforts of Christian benevolence, by which our country has since been so honourably distinguished.

l. 677. *Than yours*; i. e. *than yours are rich*. *Than* is an adverb of degree qualifying *rich*, and the whole clause is an adverbial clause of degree attached to *richer*. (Gr. 550, 554, 558.)

l. 680. Before *may* repeat *though true worth and virtue*.

l. 681. After *yet* insert *they thrive*. Leave out the first *in cities*, which is pleonastic.

l. 683. After *as* put in *they flow*. (Gr. 560.)

l. 684. *Dregs and feculence*. An example of *metonymy*.

l. 692. *Beyond the achievement*, &c. This may be taken either as an adverbial phrase limiting *no*, or else as an attributive adjunct to *triumph*. A preposition followed by a substantive always forms either an attributive or an adverbial adjunct to something.

l. 694. *Where—size*. An adjective clause (Gr. 421) qualifying *nurseries*.

l. 699. Matters have mended since Cowper's time. Before *by riot* repeat *proclaimed*.

l. 703. *More than female beauty*. In full: *more beauty than female beauty [is much]*. See Gr. 558, 564.

l. 704. Before *Chatham's* repeat *Bacon gives*.

l. 706. The word *sculpture* is here used to include *engraving*.

After the style repeat, *occupies the powers of sculpture*. The technical name for an engraver's tool is *burin*. After as much supply, as the *chisel occupies the powers of sculpture* [much]. See Gr. 552, 553, 562, 563.

l. 707. Before *her* insert *being*. (Gr. 373, 5.)

l. 710. *With what charms*, &c. In the analysis of this, we must supply the antecedent to the relative *what*, with [those charms], with *whatsoever charms she will* [clothe it].

l. 711. It will perhaps be the simplest plan to repeat, *she clothes a soil so sterile with*, before *the richest*, &c.

l. 714. Repeat *with which she* before *detects* and before *counts*, and insert *his spots* after *detects*.

l. 715. Before *in London*, repeat the preceding interrogative sentence in an affirmative form. After *where* repeat *does Philosophy find*.

l. 716. *With which*, &c. See note on l. 714.

l. 717. The preceding verbs may be repeated with each of these objects, so that the sentence *with which—world* may be subdivided into eleven adjective clauses, qualifying *implements*; and as it is not implied that all these operations are carried on by means of *the same* instruments, it will be requisite to repeat, *Where does Philosophy find her implements exact*, before each adjective sentence.

l. 719. *In London*. See note on l. 715. *Where has commerce*, &c. Expand this thus: *Where has commerce such a mart as opulent, enlarged, and still-increasing London is? Where has commerce so rich a mart as London [is rich]? Where has commerce so thronged a mart as opulent—London [is thronged]? and so on*. See Gr. 549, &c. The compliment to the drainage of London sounds curious at the present day.

l. 723. Before *not* put in *was*. After *than the—glory now*, put in *is* [much] *the glory of the earth*. (Gr. 554, 562, 564.)

l. 724. *Glory now*. See Gr. 362.*

l. 725. *Or two*: i. e., or [now mark] *two* [spots].

l. 726. *To purge* is in the adverbial relation to *do*. *That* is the object of *purge*.

l. 727. *This queen*. See Gr. 373, 4. *So fair*. Rather a harsh substantive use of an adjective. (Gr. 99, 100.)

l. 728. Before [that] *so witty* [may] *yet not* [be] *wise* repeat *show this queen of cities*.

l. 729. Expand this sentence thus: *It is not seemly that she is slack in discipline. It is not of good report that she is slack in discipline*.

It is not seemly that she is more prompt—of law. It is not of good report that she is more prompt—of law; and so on.

l. 730. The New Police had not been invented in Cowper's days.

l. 731. After *than* supply *she is prompt*. The whole clause modifies and explains *more*, to which it is in the adverbial relation; and *than* is in the adverbial relation to *prompt* in its own clause.

l. 732. This disgraceful state of the criminal law is now a thing of the past.

l. 733. *Indulges life to peculators*. An imitation of the Latin construction of the verb *indulgere*.

l. 736. *He that puts, &c.* An allusion to Warren Hastings, whose celebrated trial commenced in 1786.

l. 739. See note on l. 729.

l. 741. *T' annul*. *T'* for *to* is an example of *apocope*.

l. 742. *As she may; i. e., as she may roundly abrogate it*.

l. 748. *Knees and hassocks, &c.* A good example for showing that the use of *and* does not always involve a contracted sentence. (Gr. 406.)

l. 750. After *then* put in *is it*. *What wonder* is in the predicative relation to *it*, or the substantive clause which is in apposition to it. (Gr. 502.)

l. 752. *Should most abound, and least be threatened*. Make separate substantive clauses with each of these predicates.

l. 756. *But*, in the sense of *except*, is a preposition. (Gr. 282.)

l. 757. *As art contrives: i. e., as [scenes are which] art contrives*. (Gr. p. 67, note.)

l. 763. *They wish; i. e. [which] they wish*. An adjective clause qualifying *light*.

l. 765. *But* is here an adverb, meaning *only*. (Gr. 567.)

l. 770. After *yours* supply *is*.

l. 772. *What enemies could ne'er have done*. The grammatical connexion of this clause with the rest of the sentence is very loose, even if we substitute *a thing which* for *what*. The noun *thing*, with the adjective clause which qualifies it, must be regarded in the light of an interjectional expression.

l. 773. *But for you*. Treat this as equivalent to *for all but you*.

l. 774. *A structure soon to fall*. *To fall* forms a quasi-attributive adjunct to *structure*.

APPENDIX.

EXAMPLES OF THE GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

l. 574.

“Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
In human mould, should brutalize by choice
His nature; and though capable of arts
By which the world might profit, and himself,
Self-banished from society, prefer
Such squalid sloth to honourable toil.”

At full length: A. “It is strange that a creature, rational and cast in human mould, should brutalize his nature. B. And it is strange that a creature rational and cast in human mould, though he is capable of arts by which the world might profit, and though he is capable of arts by which himself might profit, self-banished from society, should prefer such squalid sloth to honourable toil.”

Analysis of A.

Subject, It.

Attributive adjunct of subject, substantive clause, “That a creature—nature.” (C.)

Predicate (incomplete), ‘is.’

Complement of predicate, ‘strange.’

Analysis of C.

“[That] a creature, &c.”

Subject, ‘creature.’

Attrib. adjuncts of subject. {
1. *Indef. art., ‘a.’*
2. *Adjective, ‘rational.’*
3. *Participial phrase, ‘cast in human mould.’*

Predicate, 'should brutalize.'

Object of verb, 'nature.'

Attrib. adjunct of object, 'his.'

Analysis of B.

Subject, 'It.'

Attrib. adjunct of subject. { *Clause*, 'That a creature rational and——
toil.' (D.)

Predicate (incomplete), 'is.'

Complement of predicate, 'strange.'

Analysis of D.

"[That] a creature rational and——toil."

Subject, 'creature.'

Attributive adjunct of subject. { 1. *Article*, 'a'
2. *Adjective*, 'rational.'
3. *Participial phrase*, 'cast in human mould.'
3. *Participial phrase*, 'self-banished from
society.'

Predicate, 'should prefer.'

Object of verb, 'sloth.'

Attributive adjuncts of object. { 1. *Adjective*, 'such.'
2. *Adjective*, 'squalid.'

Adverbial adjuncts of predicate. { 1. *Adverbial clause*, 'though he is capable
——world might profit.' (E.)
2. *Adverbial clause*, 'though he is——him-
self might profit.' (F.)
3. *Prep. and noun*, 'to honourable toil.'

Analysis of E.

"[Though] he is capable——world might profit."

Subject, 'he.'

Predicate (incomplete), 'is.'

Complement of predicate, 'capable of arts by which the world
might profit.' (G.)

Analysis of G.

"By which the world might profit."

Subject, 'world.'

Attributive Adjunct of subject. *Article*, 'the.'

Predicate (incomplete), 'might.'

Complement of predicate, 'profit.'

Adverbial adjunct of predicate, 'by which.'

Analysis of F.

"[Though] he is capable——himself might profit."

The steps of the analysis are the same as in the case of the clause E.

EXAMPLE II.

l. 592.

"Blest he, though undistinguished from the crowd
By wealth or dignity, who dwells secure,
Where man, by nature fierce, has laid aside
His fierceness, having learnt, though slow to learn,
The manners and the arts of civil life.

At full length : A. "Blest is he, though he be undistinguished from the crowd by wealth, who dwells, &c.—life." B. "Blest is he, though he be undistinguished from the crowd by dignity, who dwells——life."

Analysis of A.

Subject, 'he.'

Attributive adjunct of subject. { *Adjective clause, 'who dwells secure where——life.'* (C.)

Predicate (incomplete), 'is.'

Complement of predicate, 'blest.'

Adverbial adjunct of predicate. { *Clause, 'though he be undistinguished ——wealth.'* (D.)

Analysis of C.

Subject, 'who.'

Predicate, 'dwells.'

Complement of pred. 'secure.'

Adverbial adjunct of predicate. { *Adverbial clause, 'where man by—— life.'* (E.)

*Analysis of E.**Subject*, 'man.'

Attributive adjunct of subject. { 1. *Adjective phrase*, 'by nature fierce.'
 2. *Participial phrase*, 'having learnt, though he is slow to learn—life.' (F.)

Predicate, 'has laid.'*Object of verb*, 'fierceness.'*Attributive adjunct of object*, 'his.'

Adverbial adjuncts of predicate { 1. 'aside.'
 2. 'where.'

Analysis of F.

"[Though] he is slow to learn."

Subject, 'he.'*Predicate (incomplete)*, 'is.'*Complement of predicate*, 'slow.'*Adverbial adjunct of complement of predicate*, 'to learn.'*Analysis of D.**Subject*, 'he.'*Predicate (incomplete)*, 'be.'*Complement of predicate*, 'undistinguished!'

Adverbial adjuncts of complement of predicate. { 1. 'from the crowd.'
 2. 'by wealth.'

Analysis of B.

The analysis of B is step for step the same as that of A, with the substitution of *dignity* for *wealth*.

The *parsing* of a sentence takes cognizance of more minute particulars than the above kind of analysis. A specimen of the mode in which it is to be conducted is given in the *Grammar*, p. 143.

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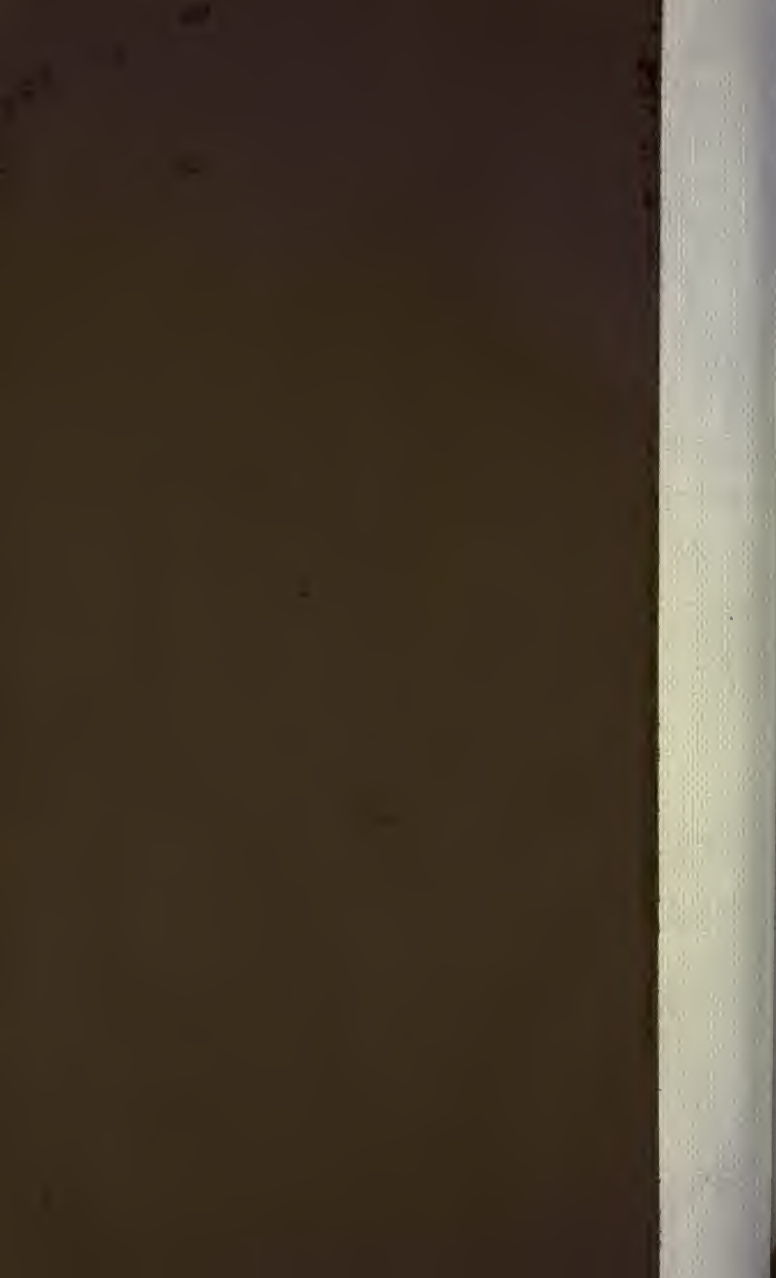
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